#### HAILROADS.

The Great Pennsylvania Route. TO THE NORTH, WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

Double Track. Splendil Scenery. Magnificant Equipment. IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

In Errect Novemen 10, 1887.

Troins leave Weshington from Sintian, Corner of Sixth and B Streets, as Follows:

For Pittsburg and the West, Chleago Limited Express of Palace Sleeping Cars at 9:30 a m daily: Fast Line, 9:30 a m daily: Fast Line, 9:30 a m daily: For Line, 19:30 a m daily: For Line, 19:30 a m daily: To the car to St. Louis, early, except Saturday, to Chleago, with sleeping car Atloona to Chleago, with sleeping cars Atloona to Chleago, Western Express at 8:10 p m daily, with sleeping cars Washington to Chleago, Western Express at 8:10 p m daily with sleeping cars washington to Chleago, and St. Louis and (except Saturdays) Harrisburg to Cleveland, connecting daily at Harrisburg with through sleepers for Louisville and Memphis. Pacific Express, 10 p m daily for Pittsburg and UP West with through sleepers to Pittsgand Pittsburg to Chicago.

MORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

th West with through sleepers to Pitts
g and Pittsburg to Chicago.

MORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Eric. Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo,
Ningara, 10 p in daily except Saturday,
with palace cars Washington to Rochester.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven and Elmira at
9.50 a m daily except Sunday.

For New York and the East, 7:20, 9, 11 and
11:40 a m, 2, 4:10, 10 and 11:20 p m. On
Sunday, 9, 11:40 a m, 2, 4:10, 10 and 11:20 p m. Imited Express of Puliman Parior
and Jining Cars 9:40 a m daily except
Sunc y, and 3:45 p m daily.

For Brocklyn, N.Y., all through trains connect
at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, affording direct transfer to Fulton
Street, avoiding double forriage across
New York city.

For Philadelphia, 7:20, 9, 11 and 11:40 a m, 2,
4:10, 6, 10 and 11:20 p m.

Limited Express, parior and dining cars,
9:30 a m week days and 3:45 p m daily.

For Ballimore, 0:35, 7:20, 9, 9:30, 9:50, 11
and 11:40 a m, 12:05, 2, 3:45, 4:10, 4:20,
4:30, 6, 8:10, 10 and 11:20 p m.

For Pope's Creek Line, 7:20 a m and 4:40
p m daily except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 7:20 and 9 a m, 12:05, 4:20
and 6 m daily except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 7:20 and 9 a m, 12:05, 4:20
and 6 m daily except Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG

RALWAY AND ALEXANDRIA AND

ALEXANDRIA AND PREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

For Alexandria, 6, 645, 840, 947, 10:57 a m, 12:94 noon, 2:05, 4:25, 5, 6:91, 6:30, 8:05, 10:05 and 11:37 p.m. On Sunday at 6, 9:47, 10:57 a m, 2:30, 6:30, 8:05 and 10:05 p m. 2:00, 5 p m week commodation for quantico, 5 p m week

Accommodation for quantico, 5 p m week days.

For Richmend and the South, 6, 10:57 a m daily and 6:01 p m daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:08, 7:05, 8, 9:10, 10:15, 11:07 a m, 1:20, 3, 3:23, 5:10, 7:05, 9:32 10:42 and 11:05 p m, 0nSunday at 9:10 and 11:07 a m, 2, 5:10, 7:05, 9:32 and 10:42 p m.

Tickets and information at the office, northeast corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the station, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destination from notels and residences.

CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. G. P. A.

# Baltimere and Ohio Railroad.

Schedule in effect Nov. 20, 1887. Leave Washington from station corner of New Jersey avenue and C street. New Jersey avenue and Catreet.
For Chicago and Northwest, express daily
10.55 a.m., 9.40 p.m.
For Cincinnati and St. Louis, express daily
2.50 and 9.40 p.m.
For Pittsburg and Cieveland, express daily
10.55 a.m. and 8.40 p.m.
For Lexington and Local Stations, 18.40 a.m.
For Philadelphia. Newark and Wilmington,
7.30 a.m., 2.35 and 5.55 p.m. daily, express.

intermediate points between Baltimore and Philadelphia, †5.00 a. m. and †3.15

and rimacipina, 50.00 for Singrey and Intermediate points, †4.30 p.m.

For Singrey and Intermediate points, †4.30 p.m.

For Baltimore, 5.00, 6.30, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.50 a. m., 12.10, 2.35, 3.15, (45-minute train), 3.30, 4.30, 4.40, 5.30, 8.50, 8.50 p.m. Sundays, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.50 a. m., 1.30, 2.35, 3.30, 4.40, 5.30, 5.55, 6.45, 8.35 and 11.30

p. m. r Annapolis, 6.40 and 8.30 a. m., 12.10 and 4.30 p m. On Sundays, 8.30 a.m., 4.40 p m. Leave Annapolis 6.40, 8.36 a.m., 12.05, 3.50, 6.30 p m. Sundays, 8.30 a.m., 4.10 b. 10. Sundays, 8.30 a m., 4.10 p. 10.

The Way Stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5.00, 6.40, 8.30 a. m., 12.10, 3.30, 4.40, 6.45 and 11.30 p.m. On Sundays, 8.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.30, 4.40, 6.45 and 11.30 p.m.

The stations on the Metropolitan Branch, 16.35 a.m., \*8.40 a.m., \*4.40 p.m., for principal stations only; \$1.10 p.m. and \$6.30 p.m., \$0.00 p.m.]

49.30 a m. 112.30 p m. \*5.35. †11.20 p m. For Boyds and intermediate stations. †7 p m. \$10.00 p m. thursh train leaves Washington on Sunday coly at 1.10 p. m. stopping at all stations on Metropolitan Branch. For Frederick, †8.40 a m. †2.30 p m. †5.30 p m. Sundays, 1.10 p. m. For Hagerstown, †8.40 a m and †5.30 p m. Trains arrive from Chicago daily 6.20 a m and 5.45 p m; from Cincinnati and St. Louis daily 6.20 a m and 2.25 p m; from Fittsburg daily 7.20 a m. 5.45 p m.

dally 6.20 a.m. and 2.25 p.m.; from Pittsburg dally 7.20 a.m. 5.45 p.m.

From Philadelphia, Chester and Witmington, 10.48 a.m., 2.20, 7.10 and 9:30 p.m. daily and 11.50 p.m.

From Singeriy and intermediate points north of Baltimore, 10 a.m. daily.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 5.10, 6.25, 6.30, 7.20, 9, 9.05, 10 a.m.; 12.15, 1.30, 3, 4.10, 5, 6, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 11 p.m. on Sundays, 6.30, 7.20, 9.05, 10 a.m.; 1.30, 7.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 11 p.m.

Except Sunday. \*Daily. \$Sundays only.

Esgrage called for and obecked at hotels and residences on orders left at ticket offices, 619 and 1351 Pa. ave.

W. M. CLEMENTS, C. K. LORD,

W. M. CLEMENTS, Manager. C. K. LORD, Gen. Pass. Agent.

#### Pf imont Air Line.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 12, 1888.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 12, 1888.

8.30 a. m. East Tennessee mall daily for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg and stations between Alexandria and Lynchburg. Bristol, Roanoke, Knoxville, Rome, Calera, Montgomery and New Orleans.

11.24 a. m. Fast mall daily fer Warrenton, Charlottesville, Gordonsville, stations Chesapeake and Ohio route, Lynchburg, Rocky Moust, Danville and stations between Lynchburg and Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and California. Fullman sleeper New York to Atlanta, in connection with Fullman sleepers Atlanta to New Orleans, and Mann boudoir sleepers for Birmingham, Vicksburg and Shreveport. Fullman sleeper Danville to Columbia and Charleston. Solid trains Washington to Atlanta. Does not connect for C. and O route points Sundays.

2.35 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Louisville, Cincinnati and Summer resorts on and near line of Chesapeake and Ohloronte. Fullman Sleepers and solid trains Washington to Louisville; also for Lynchburg, Bristol, Chattanooga, Memphis, Little Rock and all Southwestern points. Through Pullman Sleepers Washington to Memphis without change.

11.60 p. m. Southern express daily for Lynchburg Bristol, Chattanooga, Memphis, Little Rock and all Southwestern points. Through Pullman Sleepers Washington to Memphis without change.

11.60 p. m. Southern express daily for Lynchburg Bristol, Chatlanooga, Memphis, Little Rock and all Southwestern points. Through Pullman Sleepers Washington to Memphis without change.

11.60 p. m. Southern express daily for Lynchburg Bristol, Pullman Sleepers Washington to New Orleans, via Atlanta and Montgomery, New Orleans, Vas Atlanta and Montgomery, Pullman Sleepers Washington to Alkon, S. C., without change,

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DI-

Leave Wa 'ington 9.12 a. m. daily. except Sunda' ind 4.45 p. m. daily, arrive Round Hill 1 8 a. m. and 7.21 p. m.; returning, i le Round Hill 5.50 a. m. daily and 1 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arriving Washington 8.30 a. m. and 3.55 p. m.

ugh trains from the South via Charlotte Through trains from the South via Charlotte,
Danville and Lynchburg arrive in Washington 8.10 a.m. and 8.23 p. m.; via East
Tennessee, Bristol and Lynchburg, at
11.13 a.m. and 9.40 p. m; via Chesapeake and Obio route and Charlottesville,
8.40 p. m. Strasburg local 9.47 a.m.
Tackets, sleeping-car reservation and information furnished and baggage checked at
office, 1300 Fennsylvania avenue, and at
Passengerstation, Pennsylvania R. R., Sixth
and B streets.

JAS. L. TAYLOR,

JAS. L. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent.

## C'esapeake and Ohio Route.

Control of the second (Newport News and Mississippi Valley Co.) Schedule in effect Nov. 13, 1887. Trains leave Union Depot, Sixth and B Sts, 10.57 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point Cemfort and Norfolk. Daily except Sunday, Arrive in Norfolk 7.40 p. m.
11.24 A. M.—For stations on the Chesapeake and Ohio in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky daily, except Sunday, sleeping our Clifton Forge to Huntington.
5.66 F. M.—Fast Western Express daily, Selid train, with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars to Louisville, Pullman service to Unclimati, St. Louis, Metaphia and New Orlesses.

Office, 513 Pennsylvania avenue. H. W. FULLER,

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M DONALD-ELLIS SCHOOL, COR. MASS. ond session Feb. 1, 1888. Miss Cutcheon's Evening Travel Class will

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The first lecture on American Literature by Professor Lincoln, February 14, 1888. For information address the principal, MISS ANNA ELLIS.

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AUCTION SALES. CHANCERY SALE OF AN IMPROVED LOT ON ALLEY IN REAR AND NORTH OF NST N.W. BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.

By virtue of a decree of the Suprems Court of the District of Columbia, passed in equity cause No. 10653, I will sell at public auction, in frost of the premises, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1888, at hair-past four o'clock p. m., the north eighty-five (85) feet, binding 15 feet on an alley 30 feet wide, of lot numbered forty-six (46) of Loomis' recorded subdivision of lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 20, 21 and 22, in square numbered sixty-nine (60), with the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story brick house.

Terms: One-third cash and the balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest; or all cash, at purchaser's option. If terms of sale are not compiled with is ten days the property will be resold at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser. A deposit of \$50 will be required at the sale.

WILLIAM L. BRAMHALL.

WILLIAM L. BRAMHALL, 482 Louislana avenue.

WEERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

RUSTRE'S SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON NICHOLS AVENUE, ANA-COSTIA, D. C. BSTATE ON NICHOLS AVENUE, ANACOSTIA, D. C.

By virtue of two deeds of trust, dated June
13, 1886, and recorded in libers 1188, folio
200, et seq., and 1192, folio 209, et seq., of
the land records of the District of Columbia. I
will sell at public anction, in front of the
premises, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST,
1888, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., part of lot
twenty-two, in section sovep, in Samuel C.
Pomeroy et al. subdivision of Barry Farm, in
Anacosia, D. C. Reginning for the same at
the southeast corner of said lot on Nichols
syefue and running north forty feet; thence
cast one hundred and eighty-two feet six
inchest thence south forty feet; thence
cast one hundred and eighty-two feet six
inchest thence south forty feet; thence west
one hundred and eighty-two feet six inches to
the place of beginning. Improved by a onestory frame building suitable for a store.

Terms of sale: One-third cassh, balance at
six and tweive months, notes to bear interest
from day of sale and to be secured by deed of
trust on premises sold, or all cash at option
of purchaser: \$100 down at time of sale.

Conveyancing, etc., at purchaser's cost.
If terms are not compled with in seven
days the property will be resold at risk and
cost of the defaulting purchaser.

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sts. Everything first-olass. BRIGHT BOYS AND GIRLS.

Witty and Wise Things Said by the Little Folks, LITTLE EDDIES ADVICE.

When Eddle was about three years old and Harry one, they each had a peach given them. Eddie ate his with great relish, then turned to Harry, who stood looking at his, and said: "Harry, I wouldn't eat that old woolly thing."—[Boston Globe,

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS. Burt was twelve years old. He came ome from Sunday school one day, and said he had taught a class of little boys. "What possessed you to do such a thing?" asked his mother.

"O, I get along first rate. They began to giggle and I told them if they didn't quit it, I would lick every last one of them when Sunday school was out. The superintendent said it was the stillest class there was."—[Detroit Free Press.

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT. Small boy to his big sister-"Edith, do you know why I think you are like a cat that has fallen into a hogshead of

Because I'm so sweet ?" Edith—'Because I'm so sweet?"
Small Boy—'No, because you're stuck up."—[Detroit Free Press. AN UNNECESSARY QUESTION.

AN UNNECESSARY QUESTION.

Kind old lady to little boy, who has ust fallen down—Where did you hurt courself, little boy?

Little boy (crying)—Wh-whare d'ye spose a f-f-feller hurts hisself when he sets down kerplunk?—[Texas Siftings.

A LITTLE GITL WITH IDEAS.

A LITTLE GIRL WITH IDEAS,

I took my four-year-old daughter to the Episcopal Church, thinking she would be delighted with the service. After the service was over I was puzzled to see the little one leave me and keep with her mother all the way home, not even answering the questions I addressed to her. For two days she totally ignored my presence. Finally after much persuasion, she said: "I don't think much of my papa for taking me to a church where men come out with their night-gowns on." She meant the surplices.—[Boston Globe. GREEN APPLE PROBLEMS. A little Chelsea girl of 5 years passed

ast summer on a farm in Maine. Green apple time was at hand, and her aunt, to whose care she had been confided, can whose care she had been confided, cautioned her against eating them. But little Eve could not resist the forbidden fruit. No particular harm resulted, but her aunt felt it her duty to again point out the danger. "I once knew a little girl," she said, "who afe two green apples one day. She was sick all night, and in the morning she was dead." Slience reigned, for the little one was very thoughtful. At last she looked up and said: "Do you think Dod would forgive me if I only eat one dreen apple and only took two or three bites out of another?—[Boston Herald.

A CHITTC. A little boy, after a patient attempt to make a picture of a horse on his slate, asked his mother: "Do the angels see everything?" "Yes," she replied. "Well," said the youngster, "when they see this horse I bet they will laugh."—[Albany Arens

IMMEDIATE REFORMATION. The young man of eleven summer had, in common with his younge brother, a habit of tackling his father every morning for a nickel. The father thought he would appeal to his young manhood. One norning when he made his usual demand the father said: "Don't you think you're most too old to beg for a nickel?"
"That's so," said the boy, thoughtfully,
"That's so. Give me two bits."—[San Francisco Chronicle.

DOROTHY'S COMICAL INFERENCE. Two-year-old Dorothy has had a sever case of chicken-pox. She came down case of chicken-pox. She came down with it the very day that the family had chicken for dinner. Nobody imagined that Dorothy thought that there was any connection between the dinner and the disease, until a few days afterwards, just as the baby was getting better, a turkey was brought on for dinner. Dorothy reused to eat it, saying: "The chicken made me have chicken-pox, mannia, and I don't want to eat turkey and have turkey-pox."—[Woman's Tribune.

TIME ENOUGH. "Mamma, dear," said Janet, "at what time in the day was I born?"

"At 2 o'clock in the morning."
"And what time was I born?" asked

WOULD BOTHER HIM, One of our bishops, when pastor at Stamford, Conn., asked a little boy afflicted with an impediment of speech how he would like to be a preacher. The lit-tle fellow replied: "I-I w-w-would I-I-I-like the p-p-pounding and the h-h-hollering, b-b-but the s-speaking w-would b-b-b-b-bother m-me."—[Chris-tian Advente.

tian Advocate. WAR'S DEEAD HAVOC. Little Flossie (to Aunt Minerva)-Were on never married, aunty-? Aunt Minerva (with a sigh)-Ah, no. Flossie; the gentleman to whom I gave my young heart's affections was killed in the

Little Flossic (eyes filling with tears)— Was he killed in the Revolutionary War, aunty?—[Harper's Bazar, WHY HIS EYES WERE BRIGHT. Caller (to little Bobby)-Bobby, what makes your eyes so bright?

Bobby (after a little thought)—I dess it's tause I hain't had 'em in very long.—

Exchange. THAT'S BABY. One little row of ten little toes, To go along with a brand new nose, Eight new lingers and two new thumbs, That are just as good as sugar plums— That's baby.

One little pair of round new eyes, Like a little owl's, so old and wise, One little place they call a mouth. Without one tooth from North to So

Two little cheeks to kiss all day, Two little hands, so in his way. A brand new head, not very big. That seems to need a brand new wig. That's baby.

Dear little row of ten little toes, How much we love them nobody knows Ten little kisses on mouth and chin, What a shame he wasn't a twin—



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not besold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ders. Sold only in cons.
ROYAL BARING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall street, New York,

LINCOLN-GETTYS BURG.

"I have just received a letter from Mr. Everett, in which he says that I had said more in my little speech than he had said in his whole oration."

Having presented the above rather conflicting testimony, I believe I will submit the case "to the jury"—my readers—without either "summing up" or "argument," premising, however, that I am inchined to stand by the grand old War Governor. Beside I want the reom for further illustration of this little historical sketch. Conflicting Accounts of His Speech at the Cemetery Dedication.

PERSONS ON THE PLATFORM.

platform at the dedication were, accord-

ing to the Philadelphia Press, the following: Governor Bradford of Maryland

MR. EVERETT'S PERCHATION :

stood over the remains of his fellow citizens who had fallen in the first year of the Pelope

men-to the warmest thanks and the richest

common country, there will be no brighte

THE BATTLE OF GETTY-BURG, 1 19

THE DIRECT.

page than that which relates

"The whole earth, said Pericles, as he

EX-GOV. CURTIN'S STATEMENT It may be interesting to know that among the distinguished persons on the

A Wonderful Effort-Mr. Everett's Peroration-The Dirge by B.

log to the Philadelphia Press, the following: Governor Bradford of Maryland, Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, Governor Seymour of New York, Governor Seymour of New York, Governor Parker of New Jersey, Governor Todd of Ohio, ex-Governor Dennis of Ohio, John Brough, Governor-elect of Ohio, Major-Generals Schenck, Stahl, Doubleday and Couch, Brigadier-General Gibbon and Provost Marshal-General Gibbon and Provost Marshal-General Fry. The reporter must have also seen among them Secretary Seward and Marshal Lamon, if not others, equally distinguished, including the late Major Benjamin B. French, author of the dirgo which follows. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives. A correspondent, "D.," of the Philadelphia Press, states that the reverend gentleman "concluded with the Lord's prayer, and during the delivery of these cloquent words there was scarcely a dry eye in all the vast assemblage." The populace "gathered within a circle of great extent around the stand were so quiet and attentive (Mr. Young says) that every word uttered by the orator of the day (Edward Everett) must have been heard by them all." Here is Contributed to The Washington Chiric by Horatle King, ex-Postmaster-General.] There have been so many conflicting statements about President Lincoln's Gettysburg speech that I have taken pains to bring some of them together, with a view to see if there is any way to get at the truth. In the first place, as to the manner of its writing and delivery. Mr. Ed-ward McPherson, formerly Member of Congress from the Gettysburg district, and since Clerk of the House of Representatives, in an article published last summer in the New York Sen, says : I was his (President Lincoln's) seat-mate a the car (going to the dedication of the Get-

tysburg Cemetery, November 19, 1860), and tysburg Cemetery, November 19, 1860, and though be talked pleasantly, and spoke of the country through which we were passing, yet I thought he was laboring with one of those spells of profound melaneboly with which he was at times afflicted. \* Ble sat for some moments absorbed in thought, and at some moments absorbed in thought, and at last began to feel in his pockets, as if for loose paper. asked him if he wanted paper and pencil, and he said, "Yes, a scrap of paper," and I opened my valise and gave him two or three sheets of note paper. He drew up his long knees, and patting a book on them. them, wrote, jotting down, as I supposed, a few heads or suggestions. He wrote right along, without hesitation or erasure, and filled one page and a part of another. Then be folded it up and put it into his pocket, simply saying that he had set down a few

lines that had occurred to him to say,"

Mr. McPherson adds that Mr. Lincoln rewards which a grateful people can pay. But they, I am sure, will join us in saying, as we bid farewell to the dust of the martyr heroes, that wheresoever this great warfare lead, and down to the latest period of re-corded time, in the glorious annals of our

Mr. Mcl'herson adds that Mr."Lincoln spoke from this manuscript, that his remarks were but imperfectly heard and faintly appreciated, and that it was not till afterward that their singular beauty and fitness were observed.

The reporter of the New York Times, as quoted by the Springfield Republican, says Mr. Lincoln spoke from manuscript, referring to it as often as once for each sentence—that he spoke in a lond voice and was loudly applanded. He says that when the President had finished, it is related that Mr. Everett, the orator of the day, who had spoken before him, grasped Mr. Lincoln's hand warmly and said in substance, "What I have said here will be forgotten, but your words will live."

here will be forgotten, but your words will live."

Mr. John Russell Young, who, as reporter for the Philadelphia Press, was also present, states that Mr. Lincoln "took the single sheet of foolscap, held it almost to his nose, and in his sigh tenor voice, without the least attern the effect, delivered that most extraoglaces address. There were four or had thousand people present. Very sew-teard what Mr. Lincoln said, and it is a concust thousand people present when the serious thing that his remarkable words should have made no particular impression at the time."

COLONEL LAMON'S STATEMENT. Let us next hear what Colonei Ward H. Lamon, one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate associates before as well as after his election, says in the Philadelphia Times,

A day or two before the dedication, Mr. Lincoln told me he would be expected to make a speech on the occasion; that he was extremely busy, with no time for preparation, and that he greatly feared he would not be able to acquit himself with credit, much less to fill the measure of public expectation. From his hat (the usual receptacle of his private notes and memoranda) he drew a page of foolscap, closely written, which he read to me. first remarking that it was a memorandum of what he intended to say. It proved to be in substance, and I think, in hace verba, what was printed as his Gettysburg speech. After its delivery, he expressed deer egget that had not prepared it with greater said to me on the stand, immedia

concluding the speech: "Lamon, that speech won't scour. It is a nat rabbet of the platform are disappointed " = " On the platform from which Mr. Lincoln made his address and only a moment after its conclusion, Mr. Seward turned to Mr. Everett and asked him what he thought won't scour. It is a flat fall are and the people are disappointed " " On the platform from which Mr. Lincoln made his address of the President's speech. Mr. Everett replied: "It was not what I expected from him. I am disappointed." In his turn Mr. Everett asked: "What do you think of it, Mr. Seward?" The response was: "He has made a failure, and I am sorry for it. His speech is ot equal to him." Mr. Seward then turned o me and asked: "Mr. Marshal, what do you hink of it?" I answered: "I am sorry to say it does not impress me as one of his great speeches." In the face of these facts it has been repeatedly published that this speech was received with great eclat by the andi-ence; that amid the tears, sobs and cheers it produced in the excited throng, the orator of the day, Mr. Everett, turned impulsively to Mr. Lincoln, grasped his hand and exclaimed: "I congratulate you on your success!" adding in a transport of heated enthu siasm; "Ah, Mr. President, how gladly would I give all my hundred pages to be the author of your twenty lines!" All this unworthy gush, it is needless to say, is purely apocry-phal. Nothing of the kind occurred, \* = \* As a matter of fact, Mr. Lincoln's great Get-tysburg speech fell on the vast audience like a wet blanket. \* \* It was then (after Lincoln's death) that we began to realize that it was indeed a masterpiece, and it then dawned upon many minds that we had entertained an angel unawares, who had left

us unappreciated. GOV. CURTIN'S RECOLLECTIONS. Now listen to what Andrew G. Curtin he distinguished war Governor and statesman of Pennsylvania, says. statesman of Pennsylvania, says. Remembering to have heard him relate the story of the writing and delivery of Mr. Lincoln's extraordinary address, which now "belongs to the classics of literature"—it was in May, 1885, while riding with him and others over the battle-field, and when he pointed out to me the house of Mr. Wills, in the village where, he says, he saw Mr. Lincoln engaged in writing it—I called on him at his hotel in this city a few days ago, and, with pencil in hand to make sure of his exact words, asked him to repeat the account. He said:

1 saw Mr. Lincoln writing his address in

I saw Mr. Lincoln writing his address in Mr. (now Judge) Wills's house, on a long yellow envelope. He may have written some of it before. He said: "I will go and show it to Seward." who stopped at another house; which he did, and then returned and copied his speech on a foolscap sheet. The people outside were now calling on Mr. Lincoln for a speech, and he got me to go and speak for him. Mr. Lincoln rode on horseback to the field, where a temporary stand had been erected. After the oration of Mr. Everett and the singing of a dirge by the Baltimore Glee Club, Mr. Lincoin proceeded to speak. He rose and presented himself in a most dignified coming a President of the United States. He pronounced that speech in a voice that all the multitude heard. The crowd was hushed into slience because the President stood before them. But at intervals there were roars of applause. My God! it was so impressive. It was the common remark of everybody. Such a wonderful speech, as they said it was! Everett and all went and con-gratulated the President, shaking him by the

Governor Curtin on the former, as well as on the present, occasion expressed ex-treme regret that he had not secured that envelope on which he most positively declares he saw Mr. Lincoln writing his address, as above described.

GENERAL HOLT'S STATEMENT. Finally, I am happy to be able to add me more item not less interesting, touch-Ing this controverted subject. I have the statement from General Joseph Holt direct that a day or two after Mr. Lincoln's return from Gettysburg, while signing some papers he (General H.), as Judge-Advocate-General, had brought for his signature, the President looked up with lively satisfaction and remarked:

Anxious Amateur (his first appearance) —C-C-Can you suggest anything, old fellow, b-b-before the c-c-curtain g-g-goes up?

Friend (stage manager)—Well, I think you ought to put some pads on your teeth to keep them from chattering.—

[Puck.

She Pays Her Respects to the Citi zens' Committee of One Hundred.

from our self-elected Committee of One Hundred that startles our citizens like an unexpected rocket in the clear sky of a cold night. From the fact that the germ of unlimited "manhood suffrage" is concealed in the harmless bomb is guffiient not only to will the bill, but overwhelm its authors with distrust as to their ability and statesmanship. The time has already come when the power of the ballot will not be thrust into the hand of a human being simply because he differs from his superior in physical con-struction. That kind of legislation died

struction. That kind of legislation died with the monster that was conceived and brought forth amidst the horrible threes of a bloody war, and, thank God, it persished with the demon that gave it birth. There is not a statesman in the land but realizes that all the wrongs under which the Nation groans spring from the licensed crime and ignorance of unlimited manhood suffrage. When some protective restriction is thrown around the ballot, the womanhood of this country will demand a voice in making the laws. It only needs the "still small voice" to go up in each household from the palace to the cabin and the thing is done.

Suppose it should appear that Congress was about to open the door again to manhood suffrage alone in the District. If it were possible, before the dawn of day the Capitol would be througed with the women property-holders, demanding the same privilege, and for their defense carrying only those terrible side arms hare to the shoulder, the arms more potent for right or wrong than the ballot or any other contrivance that man can invent—the arms before whose courage and invincibility the greatest warrior and wisest statesman have fallen. The Almighty has so constructed the world that the weakest shall be the strongest that equilibrium be not destroyed. It is about time for our Committee of One Hundred to learn that "the hand that recks the cradle rules the world." who had much in the arst year of the Pelopenicsian war, "the whole earth is the sepulchre of illustrious men." All time, he might have added, is the millennium of the other noble achievements of the war, which have reflected such honors on both arms of the service, and have entitled the armies and the navy of the United States—their officers and man, to the warmest thanks and the school of the warmest thanks and the school

Here let them rest— And summer's heat and winter's cold shall glow and freeze above this mon A thousand years shall pass away— A nation still shall mourn this day, Which now is blest. Here where they fell,
Oft shall the widow's tear be shed,
Oft shall fond parents mourn their dead—
The orphan here shall kneel and weep,
And maidens, where their lovers sleep,
Their woes shall tell.

Great God in Heaven!
Shall all this sacred blood be shed—
Shall we thus mourn our glorious dead.
Or shall the end be wrath and wee,
The knell of Freedom's overthrow—
A country riven? It will not be,
We trust, oh, God! Thy gracious power
To aid us in our darkest hour.
This be our prayer, "Oh, Father, save,
A people's Freedom from the grave—
All praise to Thee!"

All praise to Thee!"

This dirge, as well as Mr. Everett's peroration and Mr. Lincoln's speech, I copied, verbatim, with the interjections of the speech from the Baltimore American of November 20, 1863. The language of the speech in the Philadelphia Press of same date differs in only three unimportant particulars, namely: "Other" is omitted in the phrase, "any other nation," "general battle," instead of "great battle," are the words used; and "the" is inserted before "Governments of the people. serted before "Governments of the peo-

PRESEDENT LINCOLN'S ADDRESS. Four score and seven years ago our fat!

"t forth upon this continent a newelved in liberty and dedlored to eived in liberty and dedicated to attentiate the continuous and to a strong the country and dedicated to a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met to a great battle-field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting the country was a strong to the country of the count edicate a portion of it as the final restingplace of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or to detract. [Applause.] The world will little note, nor long remember, what we may say here, but it can never forget what they did here. [Ap-plause.] It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. [Applause.] It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take in-creased devetion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. [Applause.] That the nation shall under God, have a new birth of Freedom; and that Governments of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Long continued applause]

Washington, Feb. 17, 1888.

SINGULAR PARALLELS. Incidents in the Lives of J. Ross Browne

and W. Ross Browne. EDITOR CRITIC: It is somewhat re markable and perhaps of sufficient interest to note, that the experience of two men of almost the same name, having no personal acquaintance with each other, should run so nearly parallel as J. Ross Browne and W. Ross Browne. One of Browne and W. Ross Browne. One of them once informed me that for years he had unjustly received credit for much that had been achieved by the other, while as much perhaps that had been at all worthy in his own career failed of being accredited to the right author.

Both were at different times in the United States service in China; both have traveled extensively in Europe and the East; both were foreign consuls. J. Ross Browne wrote "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise," W. Ross Browne wrote "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise," W. Ross Browne wrote "Wonders of the Deep," the former wrote "Life in Africa." The former was, I think, the better writer, the latter the greater hero and traveler, and now their paths diverge. While the former was bravely wielding his sword while in command of a vessel of war. While the former was a Senate reporter at Washington the latter was circumnavigating the globe for the thirteenth time, after which he visited every city of note and every picture gallery of celebrity in the world.

The former was of Irish birth, while W. Ross Browne is of English descent, the family still having in their possession as valued relicasthe original copy of the will of the reigning sovereign of England, drawn up by their reverefid ancester, Sir Thomas Browne, and the coat-of-arms, which has never been used in the family since our country became a republic. J. Ross Browne ils much advanced in years, and is, at present residing in Washing. them once informed me that for years he

Ross Browne is much advanced in years and is, at present, residing in Washington, where he is as frequently addressed by the wrong name as by his own, which he finds useless to correct, having been doing so repeatedly for the last quarter of a century.

K. H. Washington, Feb. 17.

Amateur Stage Fright. Anxious Amateur (his first appearance)

"OLIVIA'S" COLUMN.

MARRYING FOREIGN COUNTS.

The Sad and Singular Fact That Few Matrimonial Matches Are Made at the National Capital,

An unconsidered proposition emanates

PRINCE, BARON OR COUNT. In a recent newspaper article a long list of the names of American women ap-pears, who have married so-called noble men abroad, with the full name of their titled husbands, but no description of the picture galleries, parks, castles and other accessories which are supposed to accom pany such exalted social positions, and this reminds the writer of one of her

this reminds the writer of one of her numerous experiences during a brief sojourn on the Continent.

One morning while lingering at a Paris hotel the card of an unknown person was brought up, bearing what appeared to be an English name. The original of the card soon followed, and proved to be a large, shewy, handsome English woman, most elegantly arrayed. The writer laid down her guide-book and arose at once to greet the stranger and learn the meaning of the distinguished visit, but before there was any time for words on our part this yoluble dame began: "And so you have come abroad, a rich widow from Washington (poor people never come). have come abroad, a rich widow from Washington (poor people never come). Now, don't deny it! No use! You want a husband—every woman does—must have one, if she dies for it; don't laugh!" holding up a fat, chubby, dimpled hand, ablaze with diamonds and other gems. Whilst daintily tapping each linger with her other gloved hand, she rattled on "Yes, a count! You will want ten thousand a year to secure him—hap other fellow—good old family—the There's said per time: too — There's said

but he pas.
Do you mind a graph." Writer's fac.
suppressed astonishment and indignation—words still rushing from her mouth because of no interruption: "Maybe a prince would suit you! Mrs. Mackay would have nothing but a prince. Oh, these Americans are so rich! A prince will cost you forty thousand a year—dollars in your money: and they are worth it, too! Who would not rather share with a prince than a clod?" At this point the writer, who had been standing, as well as the person who had been doing all this talking, seized the door and swung it upon its hinges, whilst saying, "All the men in our country are princes: we don't need to go abroad to buy them." As she left, a blue gleam seemed to shoot from her cold, blue eye; and she hissed back, "Oh, you spitfire; I don't believe you have got a farthing!" This is our solitary experience in the matrimonial pursuit of noblemen abroad.

MATRIMONY. Berry blusness.
"My apartments cost none said, "and I get them as secause I told the landlord I wons. of him to my friends, and I secured him eleven tenants."
"The Lord help him, if they are all like you. He'll go out of business pretty

MATRIMONY. They don't propose, they won't propose, For fear, perhaps, I'd not say yes! Just let 'em try, for Heaven knows I'm tired of single blessedness.

One of the saddest phases of life sociated with "swell" society at the Capital is the infrequency almost rarity, of the marriage service. Whilst balls, receptions, high eas and all kinds of entertainments for low each other like the changing, varish ing colors of a kaleidoscope, the westiling bells are silent. Year after year the same bells are silent. Year after year the same society faces appear before the footlights; their names grace the "social" columns of our newspapers. In vain satin and illusion are slaughtered by the thousand yards, whilst bare backs and snowy bosoms rise above the billowy mass like a shark's fins in mid-ocean. All to no purpose; these handsome, rotund widowers groan with grief, and, like Rachel, refuse to be comforted. The national sympathy should be poured out equal to the surplus in the

like Rachel, refuse to be comforted. The national sympathy should be poured out equal to the surplus in the Treasury in behalf of these bereft benedicts, and they should be granted sufficient time to heal their broken hearts, but for such dyed-in-the-wool bachelors as Saulsbury of the Senate and Charley O'Neill of the House, no mercy should be shown, and they should both be brought before the bar of both the Senate and House and severely censured. before the bar of both the Senate and House and severely censured.

Possibly Senator Saulsbury feels that the "eyes of all Delaware are upon him." and under such circumstances it would be folly at least to be found kneeling to anything less than his Maker; but should he take advantage of the bird season and choose a mate among the high-born dames of the West End, he will add the crowning grace to his spotless honer and dames of the West End, he will add the crowning grace to his spotless honor and dignity as a Senator. As for Charley O'Neill, words cannot be found to do justice to the cruelty and severity of the love side of his legislative character? Volapuk alone should be invoked! To hear him sigh as he is in the habit of doing in the presence of our West End belies, is enough to draw blood from a stone; in fact, no such sighs have been heard since Don Quixote suffered for his immortal Dulcinea del Toboso on the

heard since Don Quixote suffered for his immortal Dulcinea del Toboso on the Grenada Plains.

Centuries ago these sighs were invented, and, re-enforced by those of Charley O'Neill, the chances are they will last until time shall be no more. But the most desperate side of this little pantomime going on in society at the Capital is the innocent way which Charley O'Neill brings to bear upon his helpless victims. He cannot be in the presence of a woman, old or young, but that she begins to feel that Charley is nibbling at her heart, browsing, as it were, as a goat grabs a daisy, whilst she is helpless to defend herself against these terrible assaults. And yet, with all this knowledge before a long-suffering public, Charley O'Neill has yet, with all this knowledge before alongsuffering public, Charley O'Neill has
been allowed to represent virtuous old.
Philadelphia in the House, and she has
never been known to lay aside her nightcap long enough to frown on him. On
the contrary, she has rather encouraged
this youth in his manly pursuits, and
firmly believes he will reach the goal of

NOMMES DE PLUME. A few years ago it was the custom for all writers to assume some name other than their own and sign it to their news-

bisambition some time during the next

paper articles. Some few wrote their initials. Fanny Fern was the first woman the writer recalls who made berself na-tionally famous. About that time came Grace Greenwood. A little later Miss Al-

LARRY JEROME AND WALL, One Prominent New Yorker Takes Another to Task.

When Tur. Carrie rounder stepped into Chamberlin's Thursday morning to see how many fresh distinguished citizens had arrived in town since he was there last, he saw a handsome elderly gentleman cornering a voluptuously-dressed swell at a near-by table, who was neither so old, or so good-looking as himself. He was talking to him with emphatic earn-estness and the swell had pretty much the

cstness and the swed had pretty much the appearance of an unregenerate sinner being "churched."

There were only a few persons in their vicinity and the elderly man was having a fair swipe at his victim. A glance told that the handsome man was havence W. Jerome and the other was E. Berry Wall. The Rounder, of course, had no insinces to listen, but his business was to hear and he heard, as did the others in the room. Larry was evidently getting his blows in under Berry's belt and Berry was suffering, but he stood up and took it like a little man. Berry had evidently ordered a champagne cocktail as an advance agent to his empty stomach to prepare it for the reception of a very late breakfast; and Mr. Jerome had entered a protest, in which there was a large quantity of which protest, in which there was a large quantity of sulphur.

ity of suppur.
"In the sacred name of economy, young nan," he said, "what do you mean by such extravagance as champagne before

such extravagance as champagne before breakfist?"

"Well, Uncle Larry," replied Berry, "I mean that I like it."

"Oh, do you? So do I; but yesterday when I wantel one, I braced up against the demands of my palate and took a tencent drink of cider instead. I paid for stytoo, which may perhaps, make it cost me more than your champagne does you. Berry winced and Larry wenton.

"And why the dence do you buy so many flowers."

"And why the dence do you buy so many flowers?"
"Principally because I like them, and what I like I have."
"But where's the pleasure, when you have the florist suing you and the newspapers painting you in scarlet verbens tints? Flowers are all right, Berry, but not when the man brings them to you in one hand and has the bill in the other."
"Yes, and I'll go over to New York and break that fellow's business," said Berry, angrily. angrily.

"Right you are, Berry; if he will only give you 'lick' and treat the customers you bring him in the same generous and unbusiness-like fashion. How much of

an income have you?"
"Oh, about \$4,000 a year, but that's nothing. In the summer time I average about \$10,000 on the races." about \$10,000 on the races."

"And how much do you lose?"

"I never lose."

"I suppose when you win you collect your bets and when you lose you can't be found. Why don't you go to Europe?"

Berry sipped his champagnein silence, race of uncle" looked over his paper a minute of returned to the charge.

Then he returned to the topic of champagne,
"As old as I am," he said, "I have never indulged in such extravagance as champagne before breakfast,"

Berry here signified his intention of go-ng to New York in the evening to attend a dinner, remarking that he liked New York York. "Yes," said Mr. J., with a sneer, "you "Yes, 'said Mr. J., with a sneer, 'you like it because you can stay out all 'night and spend your time at Deimonico's or some other place, leaving your wife all alone. You make me mad, sir, and I have no patience with you. I've wanted

alone. You make me mad, sir, and I have no patience with you. I've wanted to talk to you of your extravagance for a long time, sir, and would like to give you more of it."

After this sally Berry seemed in a repentant mood and made a spasmodic attempt at economy.

"Waiter," he called, "ask Mrs. Wall what she wants for luncheon? Tell her to order something plain."

"Why not order woodcock?" asked Uncle Larry, sarcastically, and turning to the waiter, he said, "Have you any canvas back ducks; I have half a mind to order one and lunch off of it now and have it warmed over for my dinner."

Then with another reference to the extravagance of champagne before breakfast, he returned to his paper with a growi and a sigh, as though the task of reforming the extravagant habits of Berry were of too great magnitude for him to accomplish, and Berry sat there with a goodnatured smile on his face and continued to sip his champagne.

A Green Luncheon. Only one woman in Washington has and the courage to give "a green lunchhad the courage to give "a green lunch-con," says the New York Press. The courage, it must be said, was born in the sublime confidence of a conch-shell com-plexion, golden locks, dark eyes and superb indifference as to the effect of the most trying color in the world on the hair and skin of twenty girl garsts. Red, pink, yellow, white and sliver lunches are com-mon and successful, but the green was a startling innovation—carried out not only as to the lights, which made twenty girls ghastly, but in the table decorations and the dress of the hostess. She was distract-ing in a liberty dress of nile-green India silk, with a beryl necklace and ornaments,

HARKEE, MERCHANT MAN.

A-stands for Action which makes busi-D-for the Dash, which ne'er gets in a V-stands for Vim, which e'er leads to success, E—for the Energy hustlers possess; R—stands for Reason, to which good sense

yields,
T-stands for Type, which the world's sceptre yields;
I-stands for Industry, handmaid of S-for the Sales which don't come as a I-stands for Indolence, man's greatest curse, N-for the Nothing in Lazybone's purse; G-stands for Gold, which you all want to

get;

P-stands for Patience, which bids you not fret, A-for Advice that you keep out of debt; Y-stands for You, sir, whom thus I S-for Success II you but advertise.

-¡Columbus Dispatch,